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only contractures, reflexes, ergographic tests, but also language, writing and drawing. The third sub-heading is devoted to topics of intellect, arrest, attention, memory, orientation, fatigue, sentiment, imagination, suggestibility, etc. The sections on treatment and on the social and medico-legal point of view are brief.

Heart of My Heart, by ELLIS MEREDITH. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 230.

We have here a very intimate diary of a young wife during the gestation period. It is very suggestive and may almost be said to open a new vista to the psychologist. It shows how much closer becomes the bond between husband and wife, how the latter feels herself to be no longer her own, how much more careful of the wife is the husband now. So, too, comes the almost utter absence of any fear of death, the desire of the whole motherhood, pain and all. The function of paternity stands out in strong light, and so does the impulse to care for one's self in this condition all the more if loved and cared for by others. The home-making instinct is very strongly developed now, a little like nest-hiding among the animals. There is an instinct to shun publicity. There is also a desire to cultivate tranquil and sweet states of mind for its effects, a new pity for childless women, a preference (which this mother thinks universal) for boys, a desire that if either mother or child should have to be sacrificed it should be the former. Everything is planned out minutely in advance, every contingency arranged for, every wish and even caprice indulged. One cannot read this book without feeling a new pity for childless wives.

Proceedings of the American Medico-Psychological Association at the Fifty-ninth Annual Meeting held in Washington, D. C., May 12-15, 1903. pp. 507.

This volume contains an unusually large number of interesting articles, one of the best being that of Dr. Adolf Meyer on the anatomical facts and clinical varieties of traumatic insanity. Dr. Burr gives an interesting summary of surgical experiences in insanity of traumatic origin, and Dr. Everett Flood on the psychology of epilepsy.

The Surgical Treatment of Bright's Disease, by GEORGE M. EDE-BOHLS. Frank F. Lisiecki, New York, 1904. pp. 327.

The time has hardly come for a complete systematic presentation of surgical treatment of Bright's disease, but there is a demand for some such treatment and this the author seeks to meet so far as current literature makes it possible. As he well says, his theory on trial will be judged by its results. His own conclusion is that chronic Bright's disease justifies surgical treatment.

The Tree-Dwellers, by KATHERINE ELIZABETH DOPP. Rand, McNally & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 158.

Mediumnité Déliante, par P. SOLLIER et FRANÇOIS BOISSIER. Archives de Neurologie. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 103 and 104, 1904.

This paper, giving a minute analysis of two cases of mediumship, is the outcome of the recent tendency in France of the scientific study in spiritualism, which found its culmination a few years ago in Flournoy's, "Des Indes à la Planète Mars," a study of a subconscious mind, capable of great imaginative and creative flights. The present writers look upon mediumship as a form of mental disorder (hysteria) and tentatively divide it into three classes:

1st. That form in which the symptomatic elements are represented by the medium himself.

2nd. That form which occurs for a short period in some grave psychosis, an episode, a transitory phase in the psychosis.

3rd. That form in which the mediumship is in the psychosis itself, and is marked by the psychic disorganization of the subject.

The two cases are reported in great detail, and there are given specimens of the automatic, subconscious drawings. In the first case, hallucinations of various kinds (verbal, psychomotor, typtological and graphomotor) were very prominent; there were written and spoken spirit messages, writings, inspired revelations and a strong erotic tendency. The second case had a neuropathic heredity and the symptomatology inclined to mysticism, visions, migration of the soul, suicidal attempts and double personality. These two cases are discussed from spiritualistic, mystic and psychiatric standpoints.

[Flournoy, in a recent paper (*Note sur une communication typtologique*,—*Journal de psychologie normale et pathologique*, Jan.-Feb., 1904), divides spiritualistic communications into three groups: the first consisting of simple scrawls, the second of messages and revelations purporting to be the outcome of supernormal powers such as telepathy and clairvoyance, and the third, which alone is of scientific interest, being a manifestation of the subliminal consciousness, such as he had previously studied in Mlle. Hélène Smith. This last was probably the prime factor in such mystics as Swedenborg or Bunyan, and in the famous case of Mrs. Piper. It also explains the cases here reviewed.]

I. H. CORIAT.

NOTES.

The Fifth International Congress of Psychology will be held at Rome, April 26-30, 1905. Full information with regard to the work and organization of the Congress may be obtained from Dr. Sante de Sanctis, 92 Via Depretis, Rome. All psychologists who intend to read papers at the Congress are requested to communicate as early as possible with the President of the Committee of Organization, Professor Giuseppe Sergi, 26 Via Collegio Romano, Rome.

CORRECTION. Through inadvertence due acknowledgment of assistance from the Carnegie Institution was omitted from the paper of Dr. Theodate L. Smith on "Day Dreaming" in the October number of the *Journal*. The oversight was corrected in the case of the reprints of the article, and renewed acknowledgment is made hereby.